NEW SPRING SHEES. Shawls and Dress Goods of

BIGG by WATKINS, 114 Paignest, for Gentlemen's, Ladies' and C dree's wear, are all of the best quality, manufactured by hims WATKINS sells no common trash, his object being 10 increase business by making it the interest of his customers to purchase at satablishment. Strangers can find no place where there is a larger mortiment of goods sold at lower prices.

Portations. D. & J. DEVLIN. No. 33 and 35 John-vet, our. Nassan.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM.—Who in New-York or out of
5t has not heard of "TUTTLE'S Emporium," No. 345 Broadway! Do
you want a present for a friend—or a Crying Baby-toy Doll, or Game for the
achildren—visit TUTTLE'S "Curnouity Shop." It is a museum well
worth visiting, as any of your ledy friends will unheattatingly tell you.
He sure and take a look at the "Automaton Birds."

Tremendous bargains in English and American Coulde superline Carpets at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery, 50,000 yards of new and beautiful patterns of Ingrain Carpets at 2, 0, 3/, 4/, 4/6, end 6/, worthy of the attention of purchasers.

ANNIVERSARY !- HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broad-

way, most cordually invites the attention of clergymen and others visiting New-York to the celebrated & Zolian Plans Fortes of P. Gilbert & Co., which are peculiarly adapted to the voice and the more beautiful element—sacred music. Also Smith's superior Melodions for church and parlor use, which for evenness of temperament and correct intensation are acknowledged superior to any now manufactured. A very theral discount made to the clergy. Music and Sacred Music Books of all descriptions.

MILLET'S Music Saloon, No. 329 Broadway, is the

Early place in New York where a large and general assortoomi of Musica and Musical Instruments can be purchased cheap for sain. Twenty 5 cars in one location. Persons out of town sending for any article, can goly on being served as well as if present, by MitLLET, Importer, No. 208 Broadway, agent Watt's Authorte.

Plano Fortes—Good and Cheap!—The subscribers

Plano Fortes—Good and Cheap!—The subscribers

have some 64 and 7-octave Fiano-Fortes, of handsome exterior, very
superior tone, and remarkable for durability and keeping in tune, which
they will sell at a great bargain for cash. Fully warranted.

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F. F. VARRER & CO., NO. ST. PARTER & Wide, From the celebrated manufactory of Jonn Harr & Son. Elegant Feroll, Fresco, Gothic and Italian Paintings at Hiram Andrason's, Ro. 28 Bowery. 10,100 yards of Floor Cloths of 1 to 4 yards wide at 2/6, 0/, 3/6, 4/, 5/, and 6/, per yard.

J. & C. Berrian, Importers, Wholesale and Re-

a. C. Berrian. Importers, Wholesale and a Dalers in House Furnishing Articles, No. 601. Broadway, New-York.
Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Cutlery, Counter Silver and Britannia Ware, Japannery.
Cumposition, Enameled and Iron, French Cooking Usensila, Hollow Ware, Fancy Articles, Brance, Mats, Baskets, &c., Sporting Tackle, &c., &c., Hardware for Builders.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, ISOS.—
BY THE LOUISBRERY, No. 448 Pearlet, are now receiving in storage rice strivals, a large stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings of chasts and clagant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advance in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements. SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.

Marine and Inland Insurance.

General Muttal Insurance Company.—Assets on

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—Assets on the 18th January, 1833, \$300.000. Profits divided pre rata, among those who do bestiness with the Company. Office No. 7 Merchantis' Exchange, correct of Wall and Wilhamste.

TRUSTEES.

Mosel H. Orinnell, Tames Brown, Chas H. Murshall, Paul Spofford, Wm. F. Furniss, Joseph K. Hiching, Joseph K. Hiching, George Wayrsen, Dank G. Kingsiand, G. Telbac Olyphant, Brock W. Reas, Leonardo S. Susres, Frock W. Reas, Leonardo S. Susres, Wm. H. Macy, Ramsel Crooks, Joseph Sands, Jo

Einathan Smith, John D. Huribut, G. H. Koop.
ALFRED OADEN, President.
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DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- GAYLER'S Patent.

ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole Manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Gorgin's Impenetrable Delance Locks; the best Safes and Lecks combined in the world. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane, formerly No. 90 John st.

By Stair Carpets at wonderful low prices, 1/6, 2/, 2/6, 2/, and 4/, per yard at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 39 Bowery. Also English Tapestry, Three-Ply, Brusselr, and Velvet Stair Carpets, &c., very pheap.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERHIFUGE AND LIVER

THEFT EXTRAORDINARY-CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. a box marked "Daniel Burn Nyack," and containing one of Stroke's FATENT Souries McChinis, was obtained by the one of Stroke's FATENT Souries of This Machine, by monerous immutaturers' marks, can at all times be known. A liberal reward will be paid for information as to where its. All persons are samioned against buying a Sewing Machine, except at the office of E. M. Sincar & Co.

FURTHER TESTIMONY IF FAVOR OF THE GREAT RE

of any other incremial preparation.
or any other incremial preparation.
or sale wholesale in New York, by A. B. & D. Sands, corner of Fulor sale wholesale in New York, by A. B. & D. Sands, corner of Fuland Williams.

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Coverywhere.

The Crystal Palace Carpets at Hiram Anderson's Eight Spacious Sales Rooms, No. 20 Revery, magnificant new styles of Arminates, Turkey, Medallien and Mossic Carpets of one entire pione. Also Mossic Rays, Landscapes, Mass and Table Covers, imported for enhibition at the New-York Crystal Palace.

At the London Pair, Livon and Committee in the Counterfeit to peditis, Of the preparations rate Counterfeits to peditis, Of the preparations rate with the supervised at England's Fair.

The Reward of dangerous imitations of Livon's Magnetic Powder and Pills for the destruction of meets and vermin. Central Depts No. 431 Broadway. Price per flask or bex 35 cents. See that the signature "E. Livon" is all right.

To Housekeepers.—The place to purchase Window Stades of the latest styles is Jons Garaser's, No. 3d Greenwich at the has also constantly on hand, Faper Hangings, of English and French manufacture; also, Fireboard Friats, Bereiers, Table and Floor oil Clotha, Window Cornices, Curtain Bands and Pins, Cords, &c. 12, G. has the reputation of selling remarkably chasp, and all who call his establishment are sure of good bargains and excellent articles.

Shell Combs at Rockes's Bazar of fancy articles, splendid seortment of new patterns, just imported from Paris, and reade cheap as usual, at the cheap fancy Bazar, No. 45 Broadway.

ston, Jaseph W.Alsep, Jr. Robert L. Taylor, F. A. Delano, Nothl. D. Carille, Wm. H. Maey, Ramsay Cruoks, Wm. H. Barnewall, B. F. Dawson, G. H. Koop, President.

Moses H. Orinnell, James Brown, Chas H. Marshall, Samuel Thampson, Dani. C. Kingaland, George Warsen, Frok. W. Road, N. G. Rugers, Olas H. Rossell, Jerosarth Wilbur, J. Eluathan Smith,

city from the different parts of the country, will find it to their interest in a securiary point of view, to select their. Hurs at the establishment of the wider known and popular Knox. His articles are durable, a sality that fore set-salite facility that pieness, and his price is but Four Dellars. He is at No. E3 Fulturest. Controversishints may differ on many points, but all early that the Reconsurers's Deport No. 125 Consist, well esteed with every required sricele needed about the house, is a public convenience, and well deserving public support. Children's Carriages, Propellers, Rocking Forces, &c. If there are any who have n t been waited upon by our canvaser, they will confer a favr b calling at the office, as above, and handle their names, &c., for insertion. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher. THEN YOU'LL BELIEVE IT!—W arone of the elegant molecule Hate and by the "People's Hattern," "the Practical Mechanics," and you will be constitued that they are the best and chequest Hattern in the city. Their elegant drab lies or for assumer wear can now be seen at their rabes room, No. 11 Park row, opposite Astor Hone. Prices \$4 and \$5. Special attention is called to the sale of the bean-

SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines for simplicity. SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines for simplicity, durability and adoptedness for doing with any kinds of threat, all varieties of sewing in each and leather, with the greatest speed and certainty, and in straight, curved, or irregular season, are unequaled. The stitch is sholly emilies any other rightfully in use. It is farmed by two meedles surplied with thread from stationary spools, and the threads are accuraly tied together and festemed at each stell, forming a season stronger and more becautiful than any other, which will not rea. Our patents are upon the stitch itself, and all practicable modes of asking it. All persons making, using or vending Machines sewing from spools with two meedles, only one of which pierces the fabrics as well, or which make a fair sitch with two needles sewing from spools, infinge directly our patents, and will be dealt with accordingly. Price for single Machines including treadle power and right to use, from \$00 to \$150, according to size and style. Each Machine is threaded for use and securely bound for transportation to any distance, accompanied with fall directions for using. Pamphlets containing drawing, descriptions and prices of sech Machine, with numerous testimoniais from parties untine tilem, sent to all who desire. Exclusive Rights for Sale on liberal terms.

Patentees and sole Manufacturers.

New York, No. M Clamberset; Eoston Haymarket-square. House. Price 54 and C.

CANADA STRAW HAYS.—Canton, Rutland, Palmleaf
and Papora Blatz, Children's inney Hats, Mee's and Boys' Fur and
Weel Hats, &c., &c. ser sale by
Weel Hats, &c., &c., for sale by
Weel Hats, &c., &c., for sale by KNOX & JAMES, No. 533 BROADWAY .- Wherever KNOY OF JAMES aim their "kniecks" at precentors in the beaver trade, the old fury hatter are obliged to "knock" under. KNOX is Co'e exquisite Form Dollar Hats are the only truly respectable "times" of the causes. They benor their makers, and are an ornament to the wearer. Their stock for brillsney, variety and cleapness is unequaled. No. 528 Kreskway, under Catch Degrout's Hotel. Ur Tows MOVEMENT .- To meet the increasing demand for our Hats and Caps, consequent upon the abundonment of the lower part of the city, by all but Mershants, we shall increase the bus incess inclinities of our establishment by extensive enlargements. In the meantime we have on band every variety of Gentlements, Youth's Bisseef and Children's Hats and Caps, to which we lovite public at Bisseef and Children's Hats and Caps, to which we lovite public at Gentlement.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and publish see, Clinton Ball, No. 131 Nassno-st., New-York.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1853

NEW SPRING SHEES.—Shawls and Dress Goods of every variety. G. M. Bodden would most respectfully call the attention of the ladies of this city to his splendid stock of new Dress Goods for the session, comprising every variety of Silia, Bareges, Barege De-Laines, Tissues, Prinated Lewis and Jaconets, Poplin Challes, Gingham, Chambras, Lincel Lusters, Striped and Figured Foulard and fadius Silia, Silk and Lincen Lusters, Striped and Figured Foulard and Indian Silia, Silk and Lince Lusters, Striped and Figured Foulard and Gallan Silia, Silk and Lince Lusters from \$4.1 to \$5 and \$5. sho, the largest and best selected stock of Shawar of every description. Craps Shawle of every description mere from \$4.1 to \$5 and \$5. sho, Craps Shawle of every description speed deteck of Diapery, Mullias and Colored Silk Mantillias. Paraesis in great variety. Also, Summer Stuffs, Chitta, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cravets, Handkenchiefs, &c. Doosettics of every kind and price. Ladies, now is the time. Give us a call before making your parchases, if you wish to get the richest goods at the lowest prices.

G. M. Bodden, No. 323 Grandest, corner of Orchard. For Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the publication office, or send it to us through the Post-Criffice. Price 12s cents a week, payable to the cerrier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Le trangers and others who are in the city in per No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his Thrangers and others who are in the city in permit of new Bress Goods, Curiosities, Fancy Articles, &c., are invited to call at Fountain's India Store. No. 658 Broadway, where are to be found India long and square Shawis, Crapes, Pongers, filts, Satins, Pine-apple Dress Goods, Handkerchies, and Sarfs; India Chins, in pieces or acts; Vssea, and every variety of fancy and useful articles of the inzent description; also to be seen, the Ivory Cructix, which coas \$10,000, and a thousand other articles not to be seen at any establishment except Fountain's India Store.

anot undertake to return rejected Communica-

"THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAN."—So ys Shakepere, and so says H. L. FOSTER, Wholesele and Rotal Clother, No. 27 Courtlands at , who supplies a well fitting, fashionable style Clothing, of durable material, at a price that ensures estisfaction, by him a visit. ADVERTISERS-We are doing our best to put our paper to press at an earlier hour than formerly, so as to serve our City subscribers before 7 o'clock and never lose a Mail. If you can send in REALLY GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES .- The articles of your favors before 9 o'clock, P.M., you will greatly oblige us, and help us to effect a greatly needed reform. Send later if you must, but as early as you conveniently can. At last we have the Verdict of the Jury on the great

Railroad Slaughter at Norwalk. We have neither time por space to speak of it this morning.

SUPERIOR UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Are you in want of any of the above goods? If so, call at Address's
Horiery and Undergarment Manufactory.

No. 391 Broadway.

you will find an extensive and superior assortment of the very best
mode at prices generally paid for much inferior qualities. Call and see We have received advices from San Francisco to the The Of course a great Wholesale Clothing House, with customers in all the great cities of the Union, can afford to sail clothing at a retail much lower than smaller concerns. Call at Union Hiell, corner of Fulton and Nessas sts.—survey the immense Spring Stock—select from an infinite variety, and clothe yourself like a man of fashion at the wholesale figure. 16th ult., one week later, by the arrival of the Danie; Webster at New-Orleans. As no day passes here with. out some new calemity, arising from a reckless disregard of human life, so by every arrival from the Pacific some new horror is made known. This time we learn the loss HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—These articles should be bought directly from the importers and manufacturers, No. 104 Howers.

Goods freely shown. No deviation in prices, and money cheerfully refunded in case of any dissatisfaction. A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers. of two vessels, the S. S. Lewis, happily without destruction to life, and of the Jenny Lind, the boilers of which exploded, terribly scalding some fifty or sixty persons, twenty of whom are reported dead. Mining intelligence 13 Spring Business-coats, Spring Over-coats, Spring Backs, Spring Frocks. Spring Vests, Spring Fants, in the largest and knost beautiful variety, of goods selected from our choicest spring importations. D. & J. DEVLIN, No. 33 and 35 John-st. cor. Nassan. is favorable, the markets quiet.

We need hardly call attention to the City Reform Address published in this paper. It is a matter so deeply interesting to every one that all will rend it and

Another serious wounding by an infuriated ox in the streets of this City. Can the Aldermen be neither coaxed. shamed nor driven into some measure to protect the people from such outrage? Will Ald. Conneily tell us what has become of the ordinance long ago proposed to prevent cattle-driving and save human life? Must the people be forced to take the business into their own hands, and the effect of forcible restraint upon every men caught driving these dangerous animals through the highways?

The Tammany Hall Rioters have not escaped by the remarkable interference of Judge Morris. The other Judges of the Supreme Court have examined into the case and decide that the grounds upon which their associate thus singularly interfered were quite insufficient to warrant his meddling. They therefore send the whole matter back to the Court of Sessions, ordering that Court to pass sentence according to law. It is rumored, though we think without foundation, that in consequence of absence of excitement upon the matter the sentences will be much modified. It would be a bold charge to make against a Judge that his administration of the law was to be influenced in any way by popular excitement. On the 20th inst. John S. Austin and others will be brought up for sentence.

Some Manness has seized on Railroad Superintendents, Conductors and Engineers. They are insatiable in their passion for the destruction of life and property. The most dreadful slaughter does not content them, or rather seems only to whet their sanguinary appetite. It was to be hoped that the killing of fifty men and women on Friday last might give the public an immunity from such catastrophes at least for a period. But this is impossible. It is contrary to the nature of things. Not a day must pass without adding fresh horrors to the catalogue, and causing the voice of mourning to burst forth anew in the land. Such seems to be the will of those who have the power, and who despise all existing laws for the protection of life and limb. And so the rails are everywhere kept red and moist with blood, and it has come to pass that a newspaper sheet cannot be printed without containing the record of some wholesale crime committed by means of a steam-engine and railcars. To such a point has it come that horror at these accumulated massacres almost gives place to fear lest they should provoke commensurate violence on the part of the outraged and contemned public. For we may be sure that this course of things will not forever be tolerated, and that where the laws are inadequate to prevent such repeated slaughter, it will at last be terribly avenged by the irrepressible fury of a mob.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERUIFUGE AND LAVER Prits.—A singular combination, but very affectual, as the following will show:

Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills, I have for some time back considered it my duty, and made it my business, to make those articles known wherever I west same as my freeds. A short time ago I became acquainted with the case of a yearing girl, who seemed to be troubled with worms and liver compliaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my permusion she purchased one bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Vermi'nge, and one box of Liver Pills which she took according to directions. The result was, she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills which she took according to directions. The result weak she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills which she took according to directions. The result weak she learned by calling on E. L. Theall, Druggest, corner of Entgers and Morree-siz.

P.S.—Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills can both be obtained at any of the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purconsense will please be carried by candidated the comparatively worthless.

2. The PLEATER ACROSSINABLY—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.— On Monday the time-tables, hours of starting, and so forth, on the Paterson Railroad were changed, and of this change it was the duty of the Superintendent at the Jersey City Depôt, Mr. Green, to inform every engineer and conductor leaving the depot with a train. The western emigrant train set out in the evening without this indispensable information being communicated to Mr. W. G. Gale, its conductor: the engineer had the new time table, but Mr. Gale says that he had not, and was not even aware of its existence. Accordingly, he put forward his train though the engineer contended that it was out of time, but yielded on the conductor's positive and repeated assertion that it was not, supposine that his own watch was out of order, and not imagining that the conductor was ignorant of the change in the table. Proceeding slowly, they presently met the Express train coming east at full speed, and a collision ensued, resulting in the mutilation of four brakemen. two of whom will very probably be dead before this reaches the eyes of our readers. Now, who is the criminal cause of these deaths !

Who is justly guilty of manslaughter, to say the least, in the destruction of these men? We answer without hesitation, that if the above statement of facts be eprrect-and it is the most authentic we have been able to obtain-it is the Superintendent. Had he not neglected his duty, the Conductor would have known of the alterations in the time table and would have governed the movements of the train accordingly. The Superintendent's neglect has perilled the safety of the passengers in two trains, and has produced the death

official to make the time table known or not? It is unaccountable that such a system should be adopted by a Company fit to be intrusted with the life of a cat. Why should not that table be conspicuously posted up in every car, and prominently placarded in large characters not only in the conductor's room on the train, but at every stopping place, in such a manner that it would be impossible for any one connected with the road to be ignerant of it, and so that every passenger might know the whole? This would render impossible such an accident as the failure to inform a single conductor of a change, and would prevent collisions like that of Monday night.

The suggestion made in our columns by a Correspondent that the conductor of a train should be an independent officer like a pilot, charged only with the running of the train, and having nothing to do with collecting the fares or other business gains force from this occurrence. An officer of that character, having his fixed and regular post on the train, with the time table and a chronometer constantly before him, could hardly under any circumstances make the fatal blunder into which Mr. Gale fell on Monday evening. We commend the idea to the attention of all railway directors who are wise enough to understand that nothing can be so hurtful to their own interests as the present daily catastrophies.

tion of popular evils. The controversy between these parties, the one representing the conservative and the other the progressive element of the Society, has result-Had this event occurred out of New-Jersey we should ed in the permanent division of several Yearly Meetings have invoked a rigorous investigation at the hands of the belonging to the 'Hicksite' branch of the organization. authorities, but as it is we forbear. Justice in that This is the case, we understand, in Indiana, Ohio, Mich-State can deal severely enough with individuals, but igan, Western New-York, and Chester County, Pa. We with railroad corporations it is the soul of charity and find in some of our exchanges a call for a Conference of Reform Quakers, to be held at Old Kennett Chester Co., Pa., commencing on the 22d inst, with a view to organize a regular Yearly Meeting for that State. The call

OUR STATE CANALS.

The business on our State Canals this Spring is abundance of breaks-which reflect no credit on their managemen'-must seriously embarrass and impede their navigation. Should business continue equally year must exceed Four Millions of Dollars. Were the our City's trade and to the supply of products whence her People must be fed and her Imports paid for. Were the Enlargement completed this day, many staple articonsumers, while yielding a larger return to their producers in the Interior or the Great West.

We need the Enlarged Canal, completed and in operation, at the earliest practicable day. Our City needs it-our State and her Finances need it-the Free West needs it-our Country and the world need it. Why can

There is just one important interest adverse to itthat of the Herkimer ascendancy in the party now ruled to postpone the completion of this great work until it could be effected with the accruing surplus revenues, ment. Thus fettered, the Canals cannot work out their own completion for many years to come.

The controversy between this and the more rational credit of their prospective Revenues, has been waged the spectacle of a Democratic Legislature, under a and Means, and an apostate Governor (who strikingly

and Means, and an apostate Governor (who strikingly verifies the truth of the maxim that 'one renegade is worse than ten Turks,') virtually driven by the force of public sentiment to take decisive steps toward relieving the State of its Herkimer manacles and allowing it to move on in the path of Progress and Prosperity.

But the Herkimer doctors do not surrender with a good grace. They must be paid at least for heating the poker. If they allow the Constitution to be amended and the Canals to be promptly completed, they must be gratified with the imposition of a Direct Tax. What though the amendment they consent to renders all taxation for Canal purposes a manifest absurdity, they say with Shylock, "Though it feed nothing else, it will feed my revenge." The ghosts of the departed prophets of Canal bankruptcy and beggary may be somewhat consoled for the general failure of their doleful prognostications by the spectacle of the State subjected to at least a Canal Tax.

We have been inclined, and still should be, to humor this malevolent whim, if we might thereby secure the early completion of our State Works. Our main observed the subjection of our State Works. Our main observed the subject of the State of the Pagerine Court in each county to which so the first of the State of the Count of Oyer and Terminer, Court of General Sessions, &c. One is to be Chief Justice and the Judges of the county, with nower in either to hold the Court allone, when the other of the State to held the county which elected them. The Superior Court in each county, with nower in either to hold the Court allone, when the other of the State is to held the county which elected them. The Superior Court in each county, with nower in either to hold the Court allone, when the other of the State is the force of the State in the Curt of the county, with nower in either to hold the Court allone, when the other state of the State is the first Monday in November. The payment of tax has been abolished. An elector must reside the the the first Monday in

early completion of our State Works. Our main objection to it is this-the proposition is not made in good faith. The followers of Loomis intend, by insisting on imposing a tax, to render the Enlargement odious and arrest it altogether. They know that the farmers of St. Lawrence, Delaware, Suffolk, &c., who will readily consent to the Enlargement if effected by Canal Revenues alone, will be roused to unanimous opposition by the imposition of a tax. These farmers will say, 'Why should we be taxed to enlarge the Canals? If the Enlargement will pay for itself, why not let it do so? If it is to be a losing job, why not leave it undone? We know well that, whenever the Debt is paid off, the Legislature will be clamored into reducing the tolls so that they shall barely defray the current expenses, leaving the money taxed out of our pockets for the Enlargement a dead loss. If the enlargement involves taxation, we set our faces against it."

-The Glen's Falls Republican, the Democratic organ of Warren County, thus sums up the matter at issue:

"It seems to us there should be but one opinion among the tax payers of the State in regard to these measures. The whole question is simply this: Will the people of the State suffer their farms and other taxable property to be tithed for the expenses of enlargement, or will they have the revenues of the canal pay for its own completion? Ought the people to be taxed a million and a half dollars a year until the canals are finished, or shall the funds be borrowed for that purpose one pledge of the canal tolls? The Assembly bill proposes to the tax the Senate bill proposes to borrow on the canals. on a piedge of the canal toils! The Assembly bill proposes to tax, the Senate bill proposes to borrow on the canal's credit. The Assembly measure is to force the people of this State—three quarters of whom have no personal interest in the canals, and tens of thousands of whom have none whatever—to pay taxes to the amount of ten millions of dollars for their completion: while the Senate proposes to let the products of the Great West pay for the work in the shape of toils. Which is the wiser policy? We will not pretend to guess what the people in other sections of the Sate think of the master, but we will undertake to say for Northern New-York, that, as between these two plans, the almost unanimous voice of the electors here would be in cordial approval of the Senate's, and in utter and hearty condemnation of the of the Senate's, and in utter and hearty condemnation of the

inst , and we trust it will proceed forthwith to settle this Canal question. There has already been quite enough of delay and vacillation. Let us now have action, frank. earnest and decisive.

WHY SCOTT WAS DEFEATED. The Republic (Washington) has a difference in pro-

gress with The Albany Evening Journal, in the course of which it is impelled to say:

of two men and the severe wounding of others, with pecuniary damage to the Company of from ten to twelve thousand dollars. If justice could be done, he would be held strictly accountable for the whole.

But there is another accountability behind his and that of all individuals immediately concerned in the affair. There is another and a graver fault than theirs, and that is the fault of the system adopted by the Company. What a state of things is that in which a conductor can possibly move ignorant of the time when and the places where he must expect to meet other trains! Why should it depend on the attention or neglect of a single "Gen. Scottwas presented to the Convention by many

CITY REFORM. Metropolitan Committee to the Citizens of New-York.

The undersigned were appointed a committee at the great meeting held at Metropolitan Hall, on the 5th of March last, to promote the measures of Reform in our City Government, that were then recommended by the unanimous voice that meeting.

These measures embraced appropriate remedies for the great evils under which the City is still suffering, to wit : a fective Charter, and incompetent and unfalthful Public Officers and Representatives in the Common Council.

In order to carry into effect the directions of that meeting, your Committee addressed a memorial to the Legislature for the passage of such laws as the emergency demanded, and personally attended at Albany to secure the

In accordance with the prayer of the memorial, an act authorizing important changes in the Charter of the City passed the Levislature, with a condition that it shall take effect as a law when approved at an election to be held on the 7th day of June next.

This act, although not all that was desired, contains many valuable features, which should be engrafted upon the present form of Government, and the Committee do not heaitate to recommend it to the warm and earnest support of the friends of Reform.

It establishes on a proper footing the veto power, now an ineffective check upon hasty, improvident, and injurious

It creates constituencies of different magnitudes for the we Boards, conforming in this respect to the rule by which the ordinary legislative establishments of the country are ormed, and correcting the error of construction at present existing, by which the same district elects a representative each branch of the Common Council.

It takes away from our local legislators their judicia functions, which have been exercised to shield party friends from punishment, and to give immunity to violence and It establishes many guards over the making of contracts.

and the granting of franchises and property, and punishes with due severity not only the bribery of officials, but the

attempt to bribe them. It creates an auditing Board, and requires the sale of all property, ferries, &c., at auction, to the highest bidder. These provisions are eminently just, wise and necessary and if approved by you at the election to be held in June next, will constitute the first decisive step toward that Reform in our City Government which induced that yast as-

semblage at Metropolitan Hall, from which the authority of In the address adopted at that meeting, it is forcible stated, that not only must the Charter of the City be wisely framed, but competent and faithful servants must be elected-

in order to secure the inestimable blessings of good Gov The Committee are mindful of the importance of these views. The Legislature did not grant the prayer of the memorial for a new election this Spring, of Members of the Common Council, and for Spring elections. The election of Members of the two Boards will, therefore, not take place until the ensuing Fall; but the adoption of the organic

changes proposed by the Act on which you are to pass, will btless have an important influence over that election Should they be defeated, the hope of Reform will be greatly weakened. Their adoption will show that the City is bent on securing Reform, and will give an impetus to the cause that will set with great force and effect on the nomination and the selection of candidates. On a previous occasion, amendments to the Charter were

defeated from the neglect of the public authorities to provide suitable ballots in their favor. The amendments embraced in the Act before you will be opposed by all those whose vocation of profiting by misgovernment will be aftected by their adoption. The duty of securing the approval of the citizens of New

York to those amendments is consequently devolved upon the friends of reform. There will be pretended friends, whose efforts will take a different direction. Against their exertions it will be your duty to guard. Your best exertions will be necessary to carry out the great object of hin proving our local Government. The interests concerned n misgovernment are too deep to justify the hope that the adoption of these amendments will not be opposed. The opposition will be exhibited in a pretended seal for saving what they call our ancient chartered rights, as if the people of this City were not their safe depository, and it were bet ter to suffer great evils than attempt to improve our coud! tion by voting for wise amendments. The City, by a growth unexampled in all previous histo

ry, has outgrown its form of government. The Charter, as stands, was adopted for an inconsiderable population and ocality. It was suited to the people who were homoge The numerous duties of a Legislative, Judicial and Executive character, that were devolved upon Aldermen were performed with fidelity and zeal when the City was of that character, and old and well-known citizens occupied the post : but the vast duties new to be performed, attendant upon our advance in numbers, wealth and extent-and the avidity with which selfish and interested individuals seize upon the immense patronage of the City-call for a careful division of duties, and for the interposition of checks and safeguards upon their performance. That separation and those checks require the adoption of amendments. No mendments can ever be made except with the authority of the Legislature. The appeal to the Legislature was made | mer. John Hood has been transferred to the office of the on the condition that the approval of mose interested in the change, the citizens of New-York, should first be given. Our chartered rights have thus been guarded from inconsidrate alterations, and they will be greatly strengthened and se-

cured by adopting the proposed amendments. We entreat your earnest cooperation with us in this obect. The example of this City in misgovernment has been losely imitated in numerous other localities, until wide and deep demoralization has been exhibited as its fruits. The evil is hurtful to all the great interests of society, and threatens to affect the reputation and prevent the spread of those free institutions which have their origin and derive their support from the community on which they operate. Success in arresting this downward course in the spot of its origin, will have the most beneficial results here and

It is necessary that there be a thorough organization and united effort on the part of all the friends of Referm in order to accomplish it. Committees for this purpose will be, from time to time, appointed to invite your aid. We ask your prompt attention to their calls, and your cordial services in

Benj. R. Butler, Benj. F. Butler, F. F. Martury, . Vanderpoet, . M. Quackenboss. Thomas Sulfern, Francis Burritt, Wm. Whitlock, Jr., Joshua J. Henry, Edward Keucham.

Aifred Pell,
Willard L. Felt,
Willard L. Felt,
Win. H. Stagg,
Gordner Cushman,
Join Ridley,
Chas. G. Havens,
Win. M. Pritchard,
Geo. B. Batler,
John L. Masso,
Peter Cooper,
Martin Zabriskie,
Heary Grinaell,
W. H. Hoopile,
John Parper,
Wan. Channeey,

Burtis Skidmure, T. O. Le Roy, A. Barlett, Thomas B. Stillman R. A. Resding, Wm. S. Conely, Henry Ethen,

Indiana-Mistake Corrected, Tathe Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

Six: In speaking of elections to be held in the different States during the summer of this year, I see you place In disna in your list as holding her election on the first Mon-day in August. This is a mistake. Under her new Con stitution the election day has been changed from the first Monday in August to the Tuesday following the first Monday in Occober. In consequence of the Legislature meet-ing only one in two years, Indiana will have no general election this year, having elected all her officers, from Gov-ernor down, last October. I should not have called your attention to this if I had not seen the mistake in several other papers. Yours, &c. You are entirely right, of course. We followed a

newspaper table, compiled from The Whig Almanac. which has not noted the change in Indiana, as it should have done. It will be all right henceforth. [Ed. The American Baptist Home Mission Society will

hold their annual meeting at Troy, commencing next Friday morning and continuing three days. The usual Reports will be presented and the ordinary business of the Society transacted, interspersed with the discussion of important matters submitted by able committees. Some of the most distinguished men of the denomination are to be present and participate in the exercises. On Sunday several sermons are expected from able preachers, and as we learn, the ordination of a half-breed Chippeway Indian as a missionary to his people at Pembina, in the northern part of Minne sota. Those who wish to attend the anniversary can procure excursion tickets over the Harlem road at reduced fare by applying at Fletcher's Bookstore, No. 141 Nassan et A doubt has been expressed whether H. A. Foster.

Esq., would accept the post of U. S. District Attorney for Northern New York. But the last Rome Sentinel removes this doubt by announcing his acceptance of the office.

It is stated that the Grand Jury of Tazewell Counby Virginia, have presented the Legislature of that State as a nuisance! This is returning the law "to plague the inventors," in a most extraordinary manner.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover and Beaver at ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER AT NEW-DRIFANS TOTAL LOSS OF THE

VANDERBILT STEAMER S. S. LEWIS. EXPLOSION OF THE JENNY LIND.

FIFTY OR SIXTY PERSONS SCALDED.

TWENTY DEAD.

NEW OPERANS Monday Night, May 9 1952 The steemship Daniel Webster has arrived at this

port from San Juan. She brings San Francisco dates of the 16th of April, one week later than previous advices by the El Dorsdo at New-York, having connected with the Pacific steamship Brother Jonathan, which left San Francisco

The news is of very little importance, with the exception of the loss of the Vanderbilt steamship S. S. Lewis, and of the Jenny Lind.

on the above date.

The S. S. Lewis went ashore north of Bolines Bay, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and it being found impossible to get her off, all the passengers, (400 in number,) were safely landed, together with nearly all the baggage : but the vessel, a considerable quantity of specie and the ship's stores, would prove a total loss. The loss was estimated at \$200,000, on which it is thought

there was no insurance. The steamer Jenny Lind exploded as she was going from Alviso to San Francisco, having 130 passengers on board mostly from San Jose. Fifty or sixty persons were terribly scalded, of whom 20 were dead, including seven children and one whole family, Noah Ripley, his wife and three children.

The survivors and the remains of the unfortunate victims were taken on to San Francisco by the steamer The mining intelligence is of a favorable character.

The Senate had rejected the bill for the extension of the city front of San Francisco, previously passed by the House.

The act extending the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law for another year, also an act for the incorporation of railroad companies, had passed the Legis-The San Francisco markets were quiet, and prices

show a decline on some articles. FLOUR was selling at prices ranging from \$9 2 \$11 P bbl. Ponk was tending downward, the quotations for Mess being \$30 @ \$32 50. Hams, 20 @ 24c. P 15.

RUTTER, 35 # 37c. ADAMANTINE CANDLES, 38c. The following is the ship news

Arrived at San Francisco April 10, ship Flying Childers, White, Born Dec. 18; Jacob Bell, Kilham, New York Dec. 8; bark Storm, Rob-

erta do Dec. 21. April II, ship Bald Eagle, Dumaresq, New-York Dec. 25; Anna Kim-ball, Pike, do Nov. 21; Fleetwood, Dale, Boston Dec. 2; Huran, Cun-ningham, do. Nov. 3. Appointments Sought, and Ditte Got.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10, 1053. W. P. Mauslby, of Maryland, is here pushing for the office of Solicitor of the Treasury. He will not succeed. Another Marylander, or a former M. C. from Vermont, will

Rowan and McKinney have left for Kentucky, despairing getting Chargeships.

The Oswego Collectorship may again be made an open Kentuckians complain bitterly of Merriwether's appoint ment. He failed of getting the Superintendency of Snag-

boats on the Mississippi, or the Louisville Post-Office, and yet has obtained the appointment of Governor of New Mexico! James Wall, of New-Jersey, son of Garret D. Wall, will

get a Chargeship against the protestations of both Sena tors. This dispatches Stevens A son in law of Calhoun here, desires a Chargeship, and

has high hopes of obtaining it Charles L., son of Levi Woodbury, is appointed Post-

master at Boston.

Removed and Appointed.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10, 1853. Clerks removed from the Land Office-H. Laselle, C. E. Sularinger, J. D. Latham, Dewitt Kent, Allen Pearce, J. N.

Ford. G. A. Potterfield. Promoted-B. T. Rielly, to \$1,400, pointed-W. V. H. Brown, James L. Catheart, West F. Wilson, Edward H. Fuller, James E. Conant, J. L. Cra-

Secretary of the Interior, at a salary of \$1,800.

ALNOMACK.

From Wassington,

WASHINGTON, Tueslay, May 18, 1838.

Jeremiah Osborn has been taken up as a compromise for the Albany Post-Office, in case the Cabinet fail to agree on ston or French.

either Johnston or French.

The Attorney General having decided that the contracts for the materials of the Cabinet Extension are valid, and Lieut. Miegs having, after a thorough examination, decided that the foundation walls are substantial enough to build upon, the marble cutters resumed their labors yesterday and other artizans are to resume shortly.

The Board of Aldermen have resolved, by a vote of ten to two, to submitthe question of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors to the vote of the citizens next election.

The Gardiner Trial.

WASHINGTON, Tuestay, May 10, 1250.

The examination of Capt. Doubleday was resumed, and the description of his route to the mines continued. From Arrogo Seco proceeded in a south-easterly direction to the rivers Carjosal and Aguela, and thence to La Florita, a distance of '22 miles, and thence to Durasno.

Mr. May said he was then near the mines of Jalpan, and proposed to examine only a little further, but the Court would not permit it.

Capt. Hunter was then recalled—Sawa paper, purporting to be a mining title, in the office of the Alcalde of Laguinillas; the document was composed of two papers, one dark, the other light colored; the light colored paper was between the dark sheets; all were torn alike to the right and left of it, so that when placed together, the rents exactly coincided; the light paper was not, however, torn; also saw stains which differed in the two papers; did not know whether the dark paper related to the mining title or not; in going to the mines, went due South from Laguinillas six miles; thence south south west five or six miles to Arrago Seco; thence south east to the river Carjasal 11 miles, which was the first stream of water he met, and it ian in a south east-riy direction.

Captain Partridge recalled—Concurred manily with Cap-

ran in a south east-rly direction.

Captain Partridge recalled—Concurred manily with Cap-Captain Partridge recalled—Concurred manily with Cap-tains Doubleday and Hunter as to the direction, distances and position of objects, on the routes to the mines. The Rio Verde mining title, signed by the Prefect, Manual Ver-rastequi, and his Secretary, Guiterrez being shown witness, he identified it, and Mr. May offered to prove by the wit-ness the correspondence of John Charles Gardiner with Verastequi long subsequent to the authentication of these papers, and Verastequi's declarations upon the subject, giving the whole history of the scheme from the commence-ment.

ment.

The defence objected and stated in the course of his ar-The detence objected and stated in the course of his ar-gument that these very men who were accused of plotting with Gardiner retained their offices under the Mexican Government to this day.

The Court ruled out the evidence upon the same grounds

The Court ruled out the evidence upon the same grounds on which the letters were excluded. Judge Aguillar was recalled, and questioned in regard] to Huicis's testimony. He positively denied that he ever told Huicis that he had been offered in New Orleans by the Government \$12,000 to \$10,000, or that he told him if Dr. Gardiner would give him \$60,000, he would go home—or if Dr. Gardiner would give him \$6,000 he would go home. With regard to the statement of Huicis, that he (Laguillar) told him he had seen Mr. Slecum at Alexandria, and he had given him his word as a gentieman and agent of the Government that he should be paid what was promised him in New-Orleans, witness said this was a net or mare as black as ink.

The afternoon was occupied in cross examining him more

paid what was promised him in New-Orleans, witness said this was a net or snare as black as ink.

The afternoon was occupied in cross-examining him upon the subject, in the course of which he testified that George May, brother of Henry A. May, indicated to him in New-Orleans, that his expenses should be paid, and that it should be done in such a manner that he should suffer no loss. That after his arrival in Washington, Huicis told him he would be restricted to the legal rate of mileage and per diem, and made other suggestions. That he visited Slecum at Alexandria primarily for the purpose of returning his visits, and secondly to communicate to him a kind of mistrust be had on his mind in consequence of Huicis's suggestions; that Slocum removed that mistrust by assuring him that he was treating with gentlemen, and that he should be indemnified for his expenses in the form which had been indicated to him, and which witness said was none other than that indicated by Mr. May in New-Orleans. After that he felt a happy quiet. Huicis afterward renewed his suggestions, as far as to make an intimation to him of another kind, which he would state if requested.

The statement was not called for. The Court adjourned.

long suffering.

large beyond precedent, although the extraordinary good through the season, the Canal Revenues of this Enlargement and its collaterals completed, the rates of toll being left unchanged, these Revenues would not be less than Five Millions, involving a large addition to cles of consumption would be sensibly cheapened to our

ing our State. This ascendancy forced into our reformed Constitution of 1846 a clause calculated and intendheavily depleted, not only to defray the current expenses of the Canals and the interest on their Debt, but further, to meet in part the expenses of the State Govern-

system of completing the Canals immediately, on the to its proper conclusion. The sentiment of the State is this day very decidedly favorable to the earliest completion of our Public Works without imposing fresh taxes on the People. The Herkimer policy is plainly seen to run parallel to that of a miser, who, having inherited an unfinished structure, should resolve to rent the first story and basement until he should thence obtain the funds necessary to build the upper stories and put on a roof, or else should resolve to go without his dinner daily until the amount thus saved should suffice to complete the building. The late Session exhibited Barnburner Speaker, a Herkimer Chairman of Ways

Our Legislature meets in extra session on the 24th

It was thus that the same faction which defeated WER STER and FILLEGRE by its opposition, overthrew Scott by

-It is here plainly stated that Gen. Scott was defeated by Whig champions of the Fugitive Slave Law because Whig opponents of that law saw fit to support him heartily and zealously. We did not claim him as one of us-we never urged him as an anti-Compromise candidate-but we supported him, so the Toombses, Faulkners, Abercrombies and their Northern fraternizers couldn't. Would it be right for us to blast the prespects of another Baltimore Platform candidate in that way! Let us stop and consider the point. PROGRESSIVE QUARRESS.-The Society of Friends.

like almost every other sect in the country, has been di.

vided in sentiment and action upon the various reforma-

tory questions of our time. One party (generally the

ruling one) is strenuously opposed to giving any counte-

nance to Temperance, Anti-Slavery, and Peace Socie-

ties. &c., while the other contends that it is the special

duty of religious bodies to cooperate with all who are

seeking the welfare of the human family and the extinc-

is numerously signed, and will probably bring together a

large body of people, embracing many men and women

eminent for talent and moral worth. A brief report of

the proceedings may perhaps find its way into our

columns, if the movement shall appear to be of general DELAWARE-New Constitution.-We stated the fact that the Constitutional Convention of Delaware, on motion of Hon. James A. Bayard, (U. S. Senator, and the Democratic' leader.) had voted to divest the Legislature henceforth of the power of abolishing Slavery. We rejoice to add that said vote was afterward reconsidered (Mr. Bayard having meantime withdrawn from the Convention) and the obnoxious inhibition stricken out, by a vote of 14 to 12. So the Legislature will have full power over Slavery as heretofore. The New Constitution, as finally agreed upon, was

signed by 22 out of the 30 Members originally compos. ing the Convention-most of the 8 having withdrawn at one period or another. The Blue Hen's Chicken (Wilmington) gives the following synopsis of the instrument:

The House of Representatives, which before consisted of 21 members |7 from each county| will now consist of 29 members, viz: 12 from Newcastle, 8 from Kent and 9 from of 21 members [7] from each county was members, viz. 12 from Newcastle, 8 from Kent and 9 from Sussex. Two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature have the power of increasing the number of representatives to any number not exceeding 35, and also for reapportioning them among the counties. The Senate will consist of 12 members, instead of 2, as at present; 4 from each county, instead of 3, as now. The members of the House to be elected for 2 years, and of the Senate for 4 years, as at present. The Legislature is to meet biennially, and no session to continue for a longer period than five weeks. No charter for banking privileges to be granted unless upon three month's notice in three newspapers in the State. No debt to be contracted save for the expenses of No debt to be contracted save for the e the Government. The credit of the State be loaned to any corporation or individual, nor State involved in works of internal Improvement. or private bills to embrace but one subject, and that he described in their title. Bills or joint resolutions to be one laws, must be read three different days in each House, cless on the last five days of the session, when upon the stes of three fourths of the members they may be read votes of three fourths of the members they may be read twice in one day. The Legislature are prohibited from granting divorces. No lottery to be granted after 1862. The Legislature shall not authorize the laying out or vacating of public reads, save to Corporations. All State and County officers whose appointment is not herein otherwise provided for, to be elected by the people, (this provision secures to the people the election of all the County Officers, Judges, State's Attorney, Augitor of Accounts, &c.) No person holding any office under the United States, shall hold any State or County office to which there is a salary by law and the county of the votes of three fourths of th offices, viz: Treasurer, Attorney General, Clerk of the Peace, Recorder, Auditor of Accounts, Coroner, Prothonator, Register and Sheriff. The Governor to fill vacancies occurring between two elections. Life tenures to office are abolished. neved. No person to hold more than one of

of the State, but are:
which elected them. The Superior Court in each county to
consist of the Chief Justice and the Judge of the county,
with power in either to hold the Court alone, when the other is unable to attend, or disqualified through interest. The
Court of General Sessions is to be composed of the same
Judges as the Superior Court. Disagreement on any point
Judges as the Superior Court. ng the Judges goes in favor of the accused. of Oyer and Terminer shall consist of all the Judges save the Chancellor. In matters in chancery in which the Chan-cellor is interested, the Chief Justice shall preside.

cellor is interested, the Chief Justice shall preside.

The Governor shall have power to commission or other Judges, ad histon, to decide any cause in which there is legal exception to the Chancellor or other Judges. The Orphan's Court, in each county, shall be held by the Chancellor and Judge residing in the county. The jurisdiction of all the Courts shall extend over the whole State. The Chancellor and other Judges are to be should by the page. of all the Courts shall extend over the whole State. The chancellor and other Judges are to be elected by the peo-dic—their term of office to be ten years—they are eligible or re-election. The annual salary of the Chief Justice to be not less than \$1,500. Of the Chancellor and other Judges at less than \$1,200. Judges to hold no other office of not less than \$1,200. Judges to hold no other office of honce or profit or receive fees and perquisites. No Judge or Chancellor to be an officer of any corporation in the State. The hundreds elect Justices of the Peace, the term of office to be four years. The Attorney-Generals to be elected by the State for the term of four years. The State Treasurer and Auditor to be elected for two years. Registers. Prothonotaries, Registers in Chancery, Clerks of the Orphan's Court, of the Peace and Recorders, to be elected for too years.

for four years.

Two thirds of the House and Senate may amend the Constitution. The amendment must be submitted to the People—and the vote on each amendment must be by a separate ticket. The votes are to be headed "For" or separate ticket. The votes are to be against a convention can be called at any general election, by a majority of those voting for or against a Convention as the case may be. A majority of votes so polled requires the Legislature to call a Convention.

The above are the main features of the new Constitution. The above are the main features of the new Constitution. Before it goes into effect, it will have to be submitted to the People for ratification at an election to be held the 2nd Tuesday in October, 1803. These in favor of it voting "For ratification," those against it "Against ratification."

The light which The Washington Union throws upon

the opinions and purposes of the Administration is some times no better than that which a man sees when he runs his head against a post. Nevertheless we quote below what that Journal says of the rumored assault of Napoleon III. upon the dominions of Kamehameha III:

what that Journal says of the rumorea assault of Assellect III.

"Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the proper interpretation of the Mouroe doctrine, all are agreed that under no circumstances can this Government suffer the dominion of the Sandwich Islands to be transferred to any other power. Such transfer could never be made but by violence, and in disregard of the wisbes of the people as well as of the Government of the Islands. The present King has announced his intention, in any difficulty with a foreign power, to throw himself upon the protection of the American Government. In such an emergency the dity of this Government would be sufficiently obvious. The possession of the Sandwich Islands is essential to the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce in the Pacific. Lying midway between California and China, in the path of American and Asiatic commerce—constituting a convenientrallying point for our whaling vessels and a necessary station for the relief and supply of the steamships which, at no distant day, will run from San Francisco to Shanghai and Jeddo—they could not pass under the dominion of any one of the chief maritime nations without manifest and serious detriment to American interests. Reclaimed from paganism by the efforts of American missionaries, introduced to the comforts and refinements of civilization by the enterprise of American interests. their system of religion, of education and of government sustained by the generous aid of American entreents, their system of religion, of education and of government sustained by the generous aid of American interests. It is not surprising that the Hawaiian natives, in escaping from the rapacity of foreign powers, should seek shelter under the protecting wing of the American Union.